

# MISSOURI MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS

## *Provisional Statistics*

*From The*



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### ***Focus. . . Selected Characteristics of Missouri Nursing Homes 1989-1999***

According to a 1997 National Nursing Survey of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services about 91 percent of all nursing home residents are over 65. Missouri's SNF/ICF census was also 91 percent over 65 in 1989 as well as 1999. Since the 65-74 age group represents only 11 percent of all nursing home residents, this report will focus on residents age 75 and over.

There were 42,800 more persons age 75 and over in 1999 in Missouri than there were in 1989. There is a current estimated population of 357,813 for this age group. This is 6.5 percent of the Missouri total. Missouri had an estimated 36,756 age 75 and over that require skilled nursing care and/or intermediate nursing care in Missouri nursing homes in 1999. This was 80 percent of the entire 1999 census in the skilled nursing facilities (SNFs) and Intermediate care facilities (ICFs).

**Characteristics:** In 1989, there were 582 skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities (SNF/ICFs) with a total of 53,841 beds in Missouri. In 1999, there were 617 nursing homes with 58,581 beds. These totals include three categories: 1) Nursing homes with SNF/ICF beds licensed by the Division of Aging, 2) five Missouri Veterans homes that provide skilled/intermediate nursing care to Missouri residents who have served in the armed forces, 3) hospital-based long term care units licensed by the Department of Health. Age categories were not available for the hospital-based SNF/ICFs. Eighty percent of the hospital-based SNF/ICF census was used to estimate those age 75 and over.

The following table (Table 1) shows the changes since 1989 of some nursing home characteristics. The number of Division of Aging licensed beds continued to increase until 1997 while the

Chart 1

Missouri Nursing Homes: 1989 & 1999

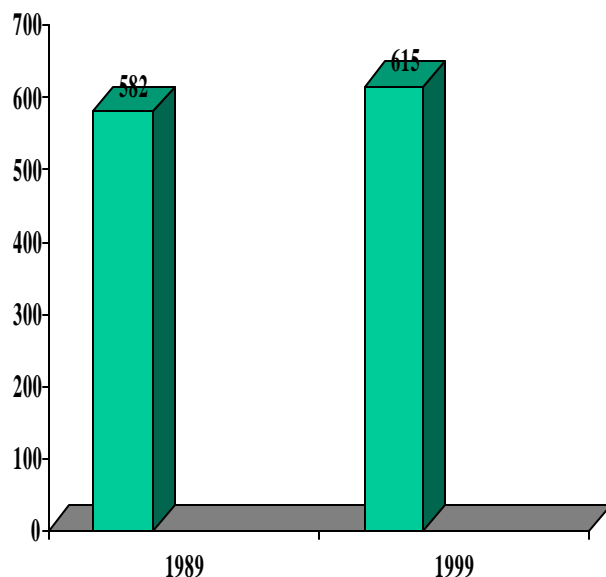
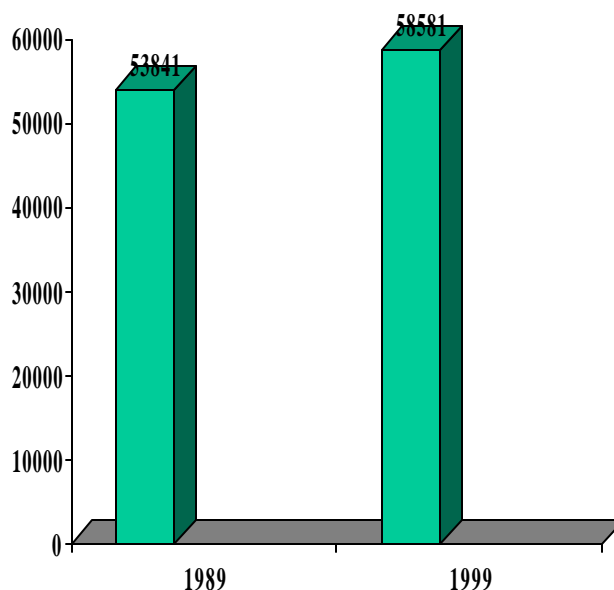


Chart 2

Missouri Nursing Home Beds: 1989 & 1999



(continued on next page)

**Table 1: Selected Characteristics of Nursing Homes: Missouri 1989 - 1999**

Years	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
SNF/ICF beds not Hospital based	51,753	53,454	54,725	55,333	55,564	56,217	56,384	56,388	56,818	56,680	56,135
Hosp-based SNF/ICF beds	2088	2236	2231	2326	2467	2550	2500	2542	2508	2607	2446
Total SNF/ICF beds	53,841	55,690	56,956	57,659	58,031	58,767	58,894	58,884	59,326	59,311	58,581
Total facilities	582	597	600	613	612	630	627	626	627	621	617
Total pop. age 75 & over	315,000	323,479	328,800	331,700	335,200	338,100	340,600	344,500	349,083	354,928	357,813
Age 75 & over in SNF/ICF care (est.)	37,709	37,798	38,305	39,025	38,994	39,552	39,115	38,467	38,150	38,077	36,756
Percentage 75 & over in SNF/ICF care	12	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.3
Beds available per 1000 pop. 75+	170.9	172.2	173.2	173.8	173.1	173.8	172.9	170.9	169.9	167.1	163.7

percent of Missouri's population age 75 and over continued to grow. After 1992, additional funding for home care services became available and this may have reduced the growth of the SNF/ICF census. The number of SNF/ICF beds available per 1000 population in this age group in 1989 was 170.9, and peaked at 173.8 in 1994. It has since fallen to 163.7 in 1999. In July 1996, a Missouri statute took effect that allowed facilities to add 10 beds without a Certificate of Need review. This may have caused the number of beds to increase temporarily. In August 1999, another Missouri law allowed the transfer of beds from one facility to another through a process of purchasing beds. Facilities with low occupancy could sell their beds to facilities with over 90% occupancy. Although it is too early to determine the longer-term effects of this law, its intent to shift beds from low occupancy areas to high occupancy areas appears to be working. The number of hospital based SNF units increased from 50 in 1989 to 72 in 1999. This was influenced by the shorter length of stay in hospitals and a greater need for skilled and rehabilitative care following surgery.

The average size of Missouri's nursing homes in 1999 was 102.9 beds comparable to the average national average of 104 beds reported by the US Department of Health and Human Services in 1996. More than half of all Missouri nursing homes had over 100

beds in 1989. This dropped to 48.9% in 1999. In almost all geographic regions there were more facilities with fewer than 100 beds. The majority of the largest nursing homes are in the St. Louis area.

Nearly two-thirds (65 per cent) of all nursing homes are for-profit; 21 percent are non-profit and about 7 percent are government owned. In the past few years, a new category of ownership called limited liability has emerged in 1 percent of the homes. In 1989, the same number of facilities were non-profit (21 percent). Seventy-one percent were for-profit and 7 percent were government owned.

In 1999, the average age of the nursing home client was 81.8 years. In 1989, the average age was closer to 81.4 years. The majority of nursing home residents were women in 1989 (74.1 percent) and also in 1999 (73 percent).

Charts 3 and 4 show the age and race contrasts between the years 1989 and 1999.

The occupancy rate is a measure of the percent capacity at which a nursing home is operating. Nationally in 1996, the ratio of residents to beds was 88.8 percent compared to 80.2 percent in Missouri. The Missouri skilled/intermediate care occupancy rate has fallen from its all-time high in 1988 of 83.7 percent to a low of 78 percent in 1999. Part of the reason is because of the increase in beds.

**Chart 3**

**Proportion of Nursing Home Population by  
Race: Missouri: 1989 & 1999**

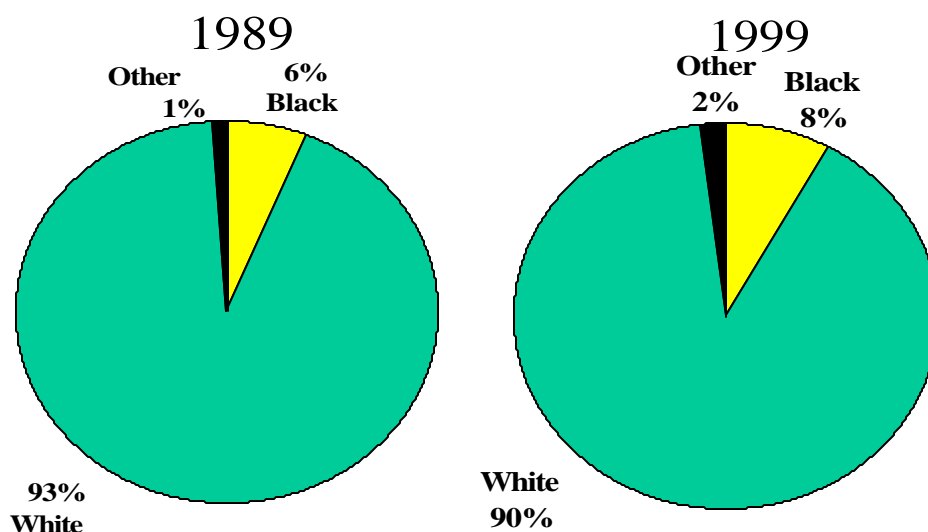
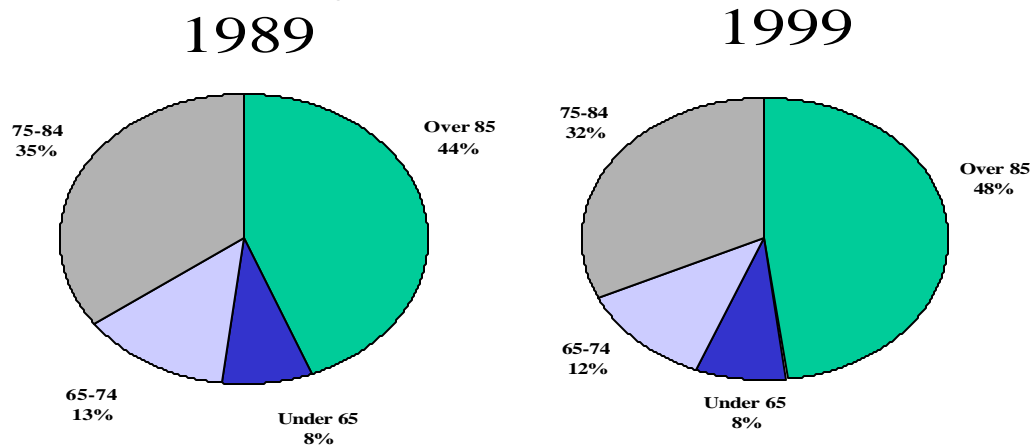


Chart 4

Proportion of Nursing Home Population by  
Age: Missouri: 1989 & 1999



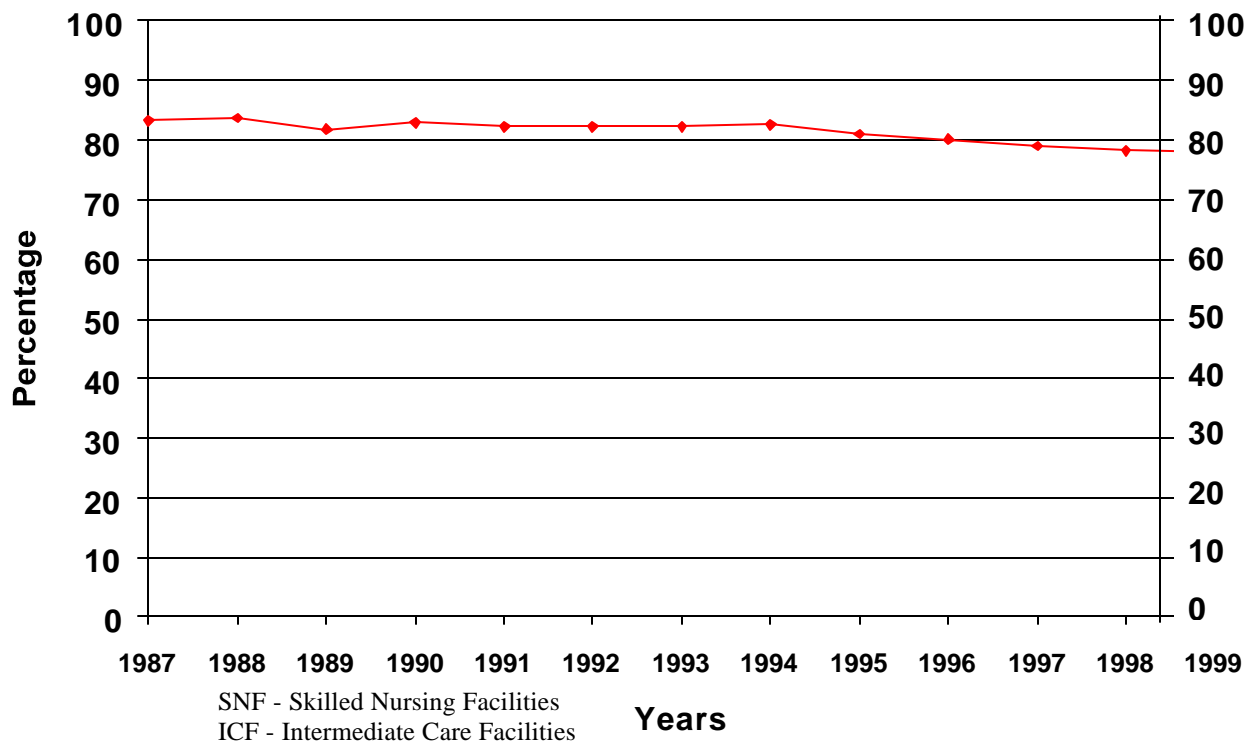
The percentage of Missouri's residents over age 75 has grown slightly. This suggests that the elderly are seeking skilled and/or long term care in alternate settings. Home health care has allowed individuals to stay in their homes longer. There are more assisted living, adult day care and residential care places than there have ever been. Communities more often have older adult support services available (i.e. OATS transportation, Meals on Wheels, Senior Centers, Green Thumb programs). The following graph illustrates the change in occupancy rate over the past years.

The number of nursing homes has increased by around 6 percent while the number of nursing home beds has increased by 9 percent

in the past decade. This bar graph illustrates the change in number of skilled and intermediate beds.

Conclusion: The occupancy rate of Missouri's skilled and intermediate care facilities has decreased. The number of beds available per 1000 to persons age 75 and over has gone down in the last five years. Until last year the number of facilities and total volume of skilled and intermediate care beds continued to grow. By the year 2020, the number of persons over 75 will increase by 55,000. At the current use rate 5600 of these persons will need a nursing home bed. Since there are already nearly 13,000 beds vacant there is sufficient capacity to absorb the growth in the 75+ population.

Graph 1  
Missouri SNF/ICF Occupancy Rates 1987 - 1999



## Provisional Vital Statistics for December 2000

**LIVE BIRTHS** increased in December as 6,320 Missouri babies were born compared with 5,824 one year earlier. Provisional calendar year 2000 births increased by 1.4 percent to 76,849, the highest number of births since 1991.

**DEATHS** decreased in December as 4,068 Missourians died compared with 4,554 in December 1999. Cumulative deaths for 12 months ending with December decreased by 2.8 percent from 55,732 to 54,174.

**THE NATURAL INCREASE** in December was 2,252 (6,320 births minus 4,068 deaths). The provisional 2000 natural increase of 22,675 is the highest in the state since 1992.

**MARRIAGES** decreased in December as 2,052 Missouri couples married compared with 2,860 in December 1999. Cumulative marriages for the 12 months ending with December decreased by 1.5 percent to 43,725.

**DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE** decreased slightly in December but increased by 7.7 percent for the 12 months ending with December. The marriage to divorce ratio decreased from 1.80 in 1999 to 1.65 in 2000.

**INFANT DEATHS** decreased in December and for the 12 months ending with December. The provisional infant death rate in 2000 was 7.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 7.7 in 1999.

### PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER 2000

Item	December				12 months ending with December									
	Number		Rate*		Number				Rate*					
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>Live births .....</b>	5,824	6,320	12.9	13.6	73,940	75,242	75,366	76,849	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	
<b>Deaths .....</b>	4,554	4,068	10.1	8.8	54,203	54,849	55,732	54,174	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	9.8	
<b>Natural increase ....</b>	1,270	2,252	2.8	4.8	19,737	20,393	19,634	22,675	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	
<b>Marriages .....</b>	2,860	2,052	6.3	4.4	43,812	43,865	44,369	43,725	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	
<b>Dissolutions .....</b>	2,375	2,329	5.3	5.0	25,632	25,305	24,583	26,464	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8	
<b>Infant deaths .....</b>	45	34	7.7	5.4	562	573	588	541	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	
<b>Population base .....</b> (in thousands)	...	...	5,468	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,359	5,408	5,439	5,468	5,500	

\*Rates for live births, deaths, natural increase, marriages and dissolutions are computed on the number per 1000 estimated population. The infant death rate is based on the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births. Rates are adjusted to account for varying lengths of monthly reporting periods.

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